OCTOBER 16, 1788. THE NUMBER 325.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

DRINKAL & ESKRIGGE,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which they will sell wholesale or retail,

On very low terms at their Store,

Opposite to BYRD's Warehouse,

And next door below the

RICHMOND COFFEE HOUSE.

Richmond, October 6, 1788.

GRAND LODGE,

RICHMOND, *October* 7, 1788.

THE respective LODGES within this state, are requested to take notice, that a half yearly Grand Communication will be holden on the 28th instant (October) at the Mason's Hall in this city

(By the Grand Master's command)

Wm. WADDILL, G. Sec'ry.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be presented to the next session of General Assembly for adding part of the county of Hanover, to the county of New Kent.

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly for a repeal of the act "*For incorporating the city of Richmond.*" (4w)

☞ I do hereby give notice that I intend to petition the next Assembly to invest in me a fee-simple estate, in a certain tract of land lying in King William county, whereon Colonel Francis West, now resides.

STEPHEN BINGHAM.

King William, August 28, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Cald Harbour in the lower end of Hanover county, a bay MARE, about four feet ten inches high, she is about six years old, all four legs white, and her houghs black, trots and gallops very well, has a few white hairs in her forehead, neither docked or branded, her mane is long and hangs on both sides. Appraised to £. 24.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, on Bryer river, a 2 year old red STEER, marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, and crop and hole in the right, half his tail white, and some white under his belly, the owner may have him on proving his property.

WILLIAM PURNALL.

TAKEN up in Amherst county, a black MARE, about 4 feet high, branded on the near buttock P, a hanging main and switch tail, a star in her forehead, and paces naturaly. Appraised to 30 s.

DANIEL TUCKER.

RICHMOND, October 6, 1788.

ELOPED from the subscriber on the 4th instant, CATHERINE ARCHIBALD, formerly wife to SAMUEL ARCHIBALD, without any just cause known to me—this is therefore to forewarn any person from crediting her hereafter on my account, as I will not pay them.

SAMUEL ARCHIBALD.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET

An Oration on the effects of Spirituous Liquors upon the Human Body, and upon Society, intended to have been delivered at a late Commencement.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

THE business of the day is near a close. On me is devolved the pleasing task of expressing the gratitude, and the painful one of expressing the grief of my beloved classmates, upon our separation from this college, and from each other. The minutes before us are precious, for they are the last we shall ever spend together on this side the grave.

Impressed with the importance of these reflections, I have endeavoured to select a subject for my oration, which, though unknown as a topic of academical discussion, will notwithstanding, I hope, afford some useful considerations, and (if handled properly) cannot fail of commanding the attention of this respectable auditory. The subject I allude to has often been discussed in the pulpit—It has been the theme of patriots in different countries—and even philosophers and physicians have lately added their zeal and knowledge to the authority of the divine and the patriot, in throwing light upon it. The subject I allude to is SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. To join in the general testimony of virtue and reason against these instruments of destruction at the present juncture cannot be improper among the sons of science, nor foreign to the dignity of this day's entertainment. We have learned but little if we have yet to learn that nothing is incompatible with the honour of our college, that is calculated to advance the happiness of individuals and the interests of society.

In my remarks upon spirituous liquors, I shall first speak of their origin, and then describe their effects upon health, morals and property, and upon domestic happiness, and civil government.

It appears from history, that distilled spirits were originally used only in medicine. They were therefore prescribed by physicians, and sold only by the apothecary. By degrees they were introduced into use as a drink, but for many centuries they were confined only to savages and barbarous nations.

1. In order to demonstrate the effects of spirituous liquors upon health, permit me to request, my respectable auditors, that you would accompany me to an hospital. Behold! in yonder ward a number of patients, confined by a long train of incurable diseases. See the trembling hand of one who attempts to raise a cup to his head. Behold the limping gait of another. Hear the groans of a third, torn with the anguish of the cholic. See the yellow countenance, and the swelled limbs and bowels of a fourth. Hear the snoaring of a fifth, in a fit of the apoplexy, and behold the convulsive agonies of a sixth—All these terrible complaints are the effects of spirituous liquors upon the body. But let us proceed from the ward we have contemplated, to the cells of the hospital, the usual receptacle of patients deprived of their reason. Hark! the rattling of those chains! what sounds do I hear? They are too awful to be repeated. But let us look through the hole in the door of his apartment. Ah! what do I see? His eyes discharge fire. His hair rises perpendicular upon his head. His tangled beard conceals his neck and part of his breast. He gnashes his teeth, and tries in vain to tear his flesh from his bones. But whence this shocking spectacle? What dreadful catastrophe has dethroned his reason, and converted this man—made originally in the image of God, into a beast of prey. I answer, nothing but spirituous liquors.

2. From this gloomy scene permit me to invite you to accompany me to a jail. Behold a group of men and women seated on the floor consoling themselves with a game of whist. See the tattered remains of their cloathes scarcely sufficient to cover their bodies. How indecent and profane their conversation! But whence the cause of their misery and wickedness? The answer is a plain one. Spirituous liquors led them to the perpetration of those crimes, which render their confinement necessary for the safety and repose of society. But what means that croud which has suddenly assembled before the door of the jail? They have come to witness the execution of a criminal. But what has he done to subject himself to the punishment of death? He has murdered the wife of his bosom and the mother of his children. Ah! cruel wretch! what could possess thee to embrue thy hands in innocent blood? Methinks I hear him answer the question. "Behold (says he) in me a melancholy example of the pernicious effects of spirituous liquors. I loved my wife. She was an excellent woman, and often strove to reclaim me from strong drink. Upon coming home drunk from a neighbouring tavern she met me, and advised me to conceal myself from the eyes of our children by going to bed. I resented the advice, and seizing a pair of tongs which stood near me, I gave her such a blow on her temple, as instantly deprived her of life. Ah! me—I still see her struggling in the last convulsions of death, and, with one hand lifted up to heaven, methinks I still behold her, praying for my repentance and forgiveness!——O! take warning, young people, by my unhappy fate. Shun bad company, and avoid even the taste and smell of spirituous liquors."

3. Permit me to invite you to enter with me into yonder tenement. Behold the father of a family seated at a slender breakfast, with a wife and seven children. The Sheriff's officer enters the door, and shews his warrant to take him to jail. But what has he done?—He contracted a love for spirituous liquors, which have led him by degrees into habits of idleness and negligence of his business, and hence the hands of his creditors are upon him. See! with what looks of tenderness he parts from his family. His wife in vain throws herself at the feet of the Sheriff's officer. His children burst into tears—"Oh! save my father, don't kill my father," dwells upon each of their infant lips. But in vain they beg and weep—he is hurried suddenly from their sight, and consigned to the custody of a jailer. But the misery of his family does not end here. The furniture of his house is seized and sold at public auction. His wife is obliged to seek a charitable retreat in the house of a friend, while his children (though born with different prospects in life) are bound out by the overseers of the poor, and compelled to serve persons, perhaps of inferior rank to that which they once held with their father, 'till they are eighteen, or one and twenty years of age. It is impossible to contemplate this scene of family distress, without feeling a horror at the name of those destructive liquors which produced it.

4. Let us next examine the effects of spiritous liquors upon domestic happiness. And here I shall make no apology for intruding into a private family. I shall betray no secrets, for the discord of the family I shall describe is known to the whole neighbourhood. Behold the master of this family reeling home from a tippling-house! hear him accost his wife in the most brutal language! his children hide themselves from his presence. He abuses and kicks his servants. Nor does his rage end here—cups and saucers—decanters and glasses, all strew his floors, broken into a thousand pieces. Unhappy family! but still more unhappy is that domestic community where both the master and mistress drown their reason and inflame their passions, by drinking spirits from the same intoxicating cup. A drunken woman! a drunken wife! a drunken mother!—the meek and quiet female spirit—roused and transformed by rum into a *fury*. It cannot be; I will strive to disbelieve all history that describes such a picture, and even suspect the evidence of my senses, when they inform me of its having ever existed, except among the Indians of North-America.

5. I proceed, in the last place, to take notice of the effects of spiritous liquors upon government. The strength of a nation is said to consist in the number of its citizens. Whatever affects its population, must necessarily affect its prosperity. Now spiritous liquors by their actions upon the human body are unfriendly to human life. While the sword, famine and pestilence sweep away thousands, this greater enemy to mankind sweeps away its ten thousands. It knows no retirement, like the sword, into winter quarters. It is a stranger to occasional visits, like famine and pestilence. It is constant and steady, in its effects, upon the life of man. It acts upon both sexes—upon all ages—and, terrible to relate!—it slays by night as well as by day. Yes—could the numerous tenants in our different grave yards tell us the causes of their death, how great a proportion of them would proclaim in our ears, "We fell prematurely by drinking spiritous liquors." But there is another effect of spiritous liquors upon government, which deserves to be mentioned in this place. They promote a seditious and turbulent spirit. The tippling-house and the whisky distillery are the nurseries of anti-fœderalism in every part of the United States. Hence Anarchy is the constant companion, and tyranny the certain consequence of the use of these mischievous liquors.

I cannot dismiss this subject without wishing to lift up the curtain which seperates the present from the future world. O! could I follow the disembodied soul of a martyr to spiritous liquors into the presence of its creator, and behold it afterwards.—But—I no longer. Hark! I hear a groan—It comes! a soul driven from its body by the habitual vices, just entering into the regions of despair. I think I see the unhappy beings who

doleful regions flying from his sight. But why this sudden terror and uproar? With one accord they cry —his crimes have no relation to ours. He has rushed into the presence of his Maker uncalled for—he has perished by SUICIDE.

Ministers of the gospel, legislators and magistrates of the United States! come forward, and save the souls and bodies of your fellow citizens from destruction. Reason—science—patriotism—humanity and religion—O! lend your aid to this salutary purpose. Or, to speak more justly, O! thou great ruler of the Universe—send forth thy light and thy truth—and rescue this country, so often and so greatly blessed by thee, from the diseases—the vices—the poverty—the misery—and the slavery, which are the offspring of spiritous liquors.

LISBON, June 17.

IN consequence of the news arriving here, that our possessions on the Malabar coast were not only threatened by the Mahrattas and Tippoo Saib, but that the latter had taken Goa, orders have been issued for raising two regiments to send to the East-Indies, and all those inclined to serve as volunteers are offered six months pay in advance, double pay for six years, and their discharge at the expiration of that term, with a surety to the officers, that they shall rise by seniority. This offer has been accepted by a whole regiment entire, and best part of another, who will be embarked shortly on board vessels preparing for that purpose.

COPENHAGEN, July 8.

ORDERS have been issued for fitting out six more ships of the line, as also six more frigates. The three thousand sailors ordered from Norway to man the fleet already equipped, arrived last Friday and Saturday, and are now on board their respective ships ready for sea.

MALTA, June 20.

THE Venetian squadron is still cruizing on the coasts of Barbary, and is not expected in this port till the expiration of the month, when they will be furnished with succours of various kinds, which have been sent hither for their use from Corfu, by Admiral Emo.

A zebec detached from the squadron of Rear-Admiral Condalmer has brought in here an armed vessel, laden with cannon and ammunition for the use of the Tunisians. The vessel has been suffered to depart, but her cargo has been landed till we recieve directions from the Senate how to dispose of it. Notwithstanding the great activity and diligence of our cruizers, the Tunisians have lately taken a Venetian merchant ship richly laden.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.

INTELLIGENCE of importance was brought here some time since, but not made public till within these few days. The Austrian troops have taken possession of Moldavia, and have made Prince Ipsilanti Hospodar of the Province, prisoner. Among other circumstances, it is said that a body of 6000 Turks were cut to pieces. The Porte suspect that the Hospodar was in the interest of the Austrians, and have ordered his wife and children to be shut up in close confinement, after a confiscation of their goods; but report says, that Prince Ipsilanti had taken the precaution to convey large sums to the Vienna Bank, a circumstance not very probable, considering the character he bears here.

STOCKHOLM, July 22.

WE have received no certain intelligence yet of the surrender of Nyslot. This castle is exceedingly strong, from its situation on the river, where it is built upon a rock. It is actually, however, under a blockade, all the avenues to it being occupied, and every kind of communication cut off. In the north, we understand, Brigadier Baron de Hastfehr has made good his footing in Russian Finland; and in the south Major General Baron d'Armfelt has landed in Russian Carelia, not far from Louisa, where many important passes have been secured, but particularly that of Pyts, upon the frontiers. These two Generals have received reinforcements from the head quarters at Helsingfors; but the grand army is to be headed by his Majesty in person.

The prizes we have already taken from the Russians are seven in number, and said to be of great value. All the communication between Russian and Swedish Finland is stopped since the Russians burned all the bridges upon the rivers.

PARIS, August 1.

THE Deputies from Brittany had an audience of his Majesty the day before yesterday, when they had the honor to present their memorial, and were told to remain at Versailles till a farther signification of the Royal pleasure. Yesterday his Majesty caused his answer to the said memorial to be delivered. The particulars thereof are kept secret; but this we know, that it was an unfavourable one, and that the Deputies have received orders to return home in twenty-four hours.

AMSTERDAM, August 7.

BY letters from Antwerp of the 4th instant we have received intelligence of a violent commotion in that city, insomuch that the military were forced to fire upon a numerous body of rioters who had assembled before the Town hall. In this affray, three or four persons lost their lives, and eight or ten were wounded. It is impossible yet to foresee when or where this affair will terminate.

LONDON, July 7.

Extract of a letter from Metz, July 16.

M. BLANCHARD, our countryman, has just given us a sight of a new experiment. This is his 31st excursion. He had announced many days ago that he would mount precisely at 5 o'clock in the evening, accompanied by a lady whose name should be kept a secret till the moment of their departure. It was with the greatest astonishment and surprise that yesterday, the day for the experiment, the company saw approach the balloon, Mad. de Surmemans Brabancone, led by le Marquis de Jounrniac de St Medard, Captain of the King's hunters regiment. She entered the boat with wonderful intrepidity, and unusual gaiety. The moment the clock struck four, the two aronouts set out at the sound of a gun firing, military music, and the loud acclamations of an incredible number of spectators. They were soon out of sight. After an hour's hovering in the upper regions of the air, they directed their descent between the woods of Sorhet and Fontin, three leagues from thence, whence they were reconducted in triumph. M. Blandchard sent yesterday into the air, by means of an ærostat of 900 cubic feet, two dogs in a basket. They went two thousand fathoms high. The basket, annexed to a parachute, left the balloon, which lost itself in the air, and descended gently, with the two creatures in it. The same evening M. Blandchard and his fair companion went to the play, which had been retarded on their account, and received from the company the applause due to ingenuity, intrepidity and courage."

We can assure our readers from authority, that an express sent by Prince Potemken Tawrickzewsboy to the Emperor at Vienna, dated on the 18th of June, contains the following account:

"That on the preceding day the fleet of the Empress gained a complete victory over the fleet commanded by the Captain Pacha, the whole of which was either burnt, taken or fled; that the admiral, vice admiral and four others of the line were burnt. Two of the line were taken, together with the Pacha's flag, and between four and five thousand prisoners; that this great victory had been preceded by another which happened on the 10th, when most of the gun boats and small craft of the Turks were disabled.

"The Prince informs the Emperor that he intended going immediately against Oczakow."

July 29. By a letter just received by an eminent French house in the city, from their correspondent in Paris, we are informed of the following particulars:—"That on the imprisonment of the 12 deputies from Brittany, the Marquis la Fayette instantly set off for the last mentioned place, and put himself at the head of a body of the populace, consisting of 6000 men; and when this account came away, numbers were hourly flocking to his standard."

July 30. A report was current at Vienna, when the last letters came away, dated the 16th instant, that the French Ambassador at Constantinople had offered the Divan the following terms, in order to establish a peace:

1st. That Russia shall renounce the possession of the Crimea, and put this island under the protection and dependence of the Sublime Porte.

2d. That the King of France will take upon him to engage the Porte to cede to the Empress, as an equivalent for the Crimea, all Bessarabia, including the fortress of Bender,

3d. That Moldavia and Wallachia shall be declared independent republics, and be governed by their Boyards; and

4th. That all other things shall be put on the footing they were on the 1st of May, 1775, after the peace of the Kinnardgi, and that the Emperor having entered the war as an ally of the Empress, she shall settle for the re-payment of his expences.

July 31. Two considerable financiers of Paris, have within a few days, stopped payment to a large amount. They had lately assisted the Archbishop with a loan, the paper of which had fallen to ten per cent. discount.

Translation of a letter wrote by that unfortunate Bramin Nunducomar, to Rajah Gourdass, his son, the day previous to that on which he suffered the ignominious sentence of Sir Elijah Impey.

"OFFSPRING of virtue, child of connubial love—the sentiments of a son, father, and the feeling of an unhappy parent, greet thee in the evening of a well-spent life—and seek a place near thy heart in the awful approaching moment of ignominious death!

"May the beams of the sun never mix with thy expiring breath—and may the crystal brightness of the moon never witness the waking sorrows of thy Zenana in a situation so distressing as that of thy father.

"But the will of him who grasperth the fate of innumerable worlds in one idea—whose omnipotence is universal lustre, and whose scale of justice hangs on the pinnacle of boundless equity must be done. He calls me from this earth; and who is he that can tax the almighty reason for putting man's fun...conce to a test so severe as mine!

"I sought his presence in a dream—reason was lulled to rest—fancy steered my thoughts. The gates of heaven expanded their azure opening to my view. Sir Elijah Impey and thy father entered. The complaints of an injured man were preferred at the foot of that throne where the evidence of truth is only known by instinct; where falsehood cannot enter. The angel of punishment had uplifted his sword; but the voice of mercy stopped its downfall—"The respite which thou didst refuse to thy fellow-creature shall be granted unto thee: Go back, and repent thee of thy sins, for they are great and manifold."—Thus said a voice that resounded through the heavens. Sir Elijah sunk to earth, and I awaked.

"Let the religion of thy forefathers, O Gourdass therefore direct thee. I am the innocent victim of a faction, who must silence the tongue of incontrovertible truths, to prevent the notoriety of infamous facts; and fate cannot save me from the vengeance they seek. But the High; the Omnipotent, the great God of the East, knows that my accusers are perjured, and that my judge ought to have been more merciful.

"The best of monarchs; the most humane of men, the most merciful of sovereigns, is he whose armies made conquest of our once peaceable plains. To the foot of his throne my petition was denied admittance. Had he seen it, O Gourdass! thy father would yet live. He has a Zenana of his own, whose blooming beauties, whose ripening charms, and whose immaculate virtues are the admiration of terrestial worlds. He would naturally think of mine. He would paint to his imagination what the loss of a fond parent must be to a numerous and adoring offspring. The heart of the King would have owned the warm blood of a father; and my family would not have lost him to whom they owed their existence.

"The time draws quickly on when the functions of life must cease, and the pulse no longer breathe a swell to the veins. The heart which now palpitates shall lose its motion; the mind which dictates, lose its immortal tenant; and this now animated body submit to the force of fire, when every sensation is lost to the heart.

"O! Ruler of the sun and moon! Strengthen thy servant to bear his approaching fate with firmness; and grant to his enemies that mercy which they denied to him. This is the prayer of thy father, and let his whole Zenana join therein.

"May thy days be long and happy, and may future judges in the Eastern hemisphere have more to rejoice on, and less to repent of than him by whose mandate thy father dies.

NUNCOMAR"

By yesterday's mail we learn, that hostilities have actually commenced in Finland; and that the Swedish Ambassador has been ordered to retire from Petersburgh within the same space of time that was allowed the Russian Ambassador to depart from Stockholm.

The Dutch are about to prepare to send out to Trincomale, 2000 foot and 200 artillery men. The late declaration of the French Cabinet, "Of its having been their intention that all on Trincomale, with all the force they could collect in India, had a war taken place last autumn," has led the Dutch to the above necessary and important step.

August 11. Letters from Bellopol of the 14th ult. brings accounts that the Russian fleet on the 13th, at three o'clock in the morning, attacked again and compleatly beat that of the Turks, and burnt four of the largest ships and ten frigates; the rest escaped into the open sea; the action lasted till noon. Oczakow is now attacked by sea, and the Russian camp is but seven westes from the place.—Prince Potemkin has reconnitered Oczakow in person, and the Turks made a brisk sally, but were repulsed. The Turks are drove out of the outer works, the suburbs are burnt, and the Russian chasseurs on foot encamped on the spot. The garrison is deprived of fresh water, as the Russians are in possession of all the sources from whence they obtained it.

SWEDES AND RUSSIANS.

We have already given notice, that hostilities were actually commenced between the Russians and the Swedes. That notice has since been verified by various accounts arrived of a general engagement that took place between the Swedish and the Russian squadrons in the Baltic, on the 17th of last month; the former being under the command of the Duke of Sudermania, the latter of Admiral Greig. The following are the particulars, as they come from the Swedes. The Russian accounts have not yet had time to arrive.

The Swedish fleet consisted of fifteen ships of the line; the Russian fleet of seventeen. They came in sight near the island of Highland, and an engagement soon afterwards took place. The action commenced about five P. M. and continued till midnight, when the Russian fleet was dispersed. The issue of the engagement proved to be, that the Swedes had sunk one Russian man of war and taken another of 74 guns, and 780 men. The Duke of Sudermania went next day into Swaeborg, with a ship of his fleet missing. It is thought that the victory would have been complete on the part of the Swedish Admiral, had not the disproportion of force in respect to the size and number of ships been so great between the two fleets. The account adds, that the Russian fleet is much shattered, while that of the Swedes has been very little damaged. The action took place about four sea miles off Reval, in Livonia.

It is said that the Swedish ships were much smaller than the Russians, having only three ships of 70 guns each, the others only 60, whereas the Russians, had one of 84, two of 80, and several of 74, besides which the Russians had the wind in their favor during the whole engagement. The Russian ship taken is the Vice Admiral's.—The number of the killed and wounded on board the Swedish fleet is not known yet, but they write in general terms, that the engagement was very severe and bloody; it began at five o'clock in the afternoon, on the 17th of July, and lasted for upwards of seven hours.

Another account says, the Russians lost four frigates, and several transports; and that as soon as the Swedish fleet was refitted, which they expected would be compleated in less than a week, the Duke of Sudermania meant to pursue his advantage, and seek the Russian fleet.

There is a report, and we give it merely as such, that Admiral Greig was killed in the engagement between the Russians and the Swedes.

August 12. Dispatches are preparing to be sent to all the British settlements and dependencies in Foreign parts, on account of the very material alteration that is likely to take place in the situation of the affairs of Europe.

HALIFAX, August 12.

FRIDAY last arrived here his Majesty's ship Resource, Capt. Minchin, with two American vessels, taken at Crow Harbour, for trading contrary to the treaty of peace, one of them is the schooner Polly, Capt. Clark, belonging to Poston, and the other is the schooner Nancy, Capt. Saunders, from Rhode-Island.

The return of two vessels, lately, which went to Quebec for cargoes of wheat, without any of that commodity, contrary to expectation, shews that we are not to rely on that quarter for such supplies; and that we must still depend on our usual resources.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Sept. 26.

From a perſon who paſſed through this town laſt Saturday, and who produced to us credentials, the authenticity of which may be depended on; we have abſtracted the following

OUR informer was taken priſoner by the Algerines, in a ſhip belonging to Boſton, bound to Liſbon, and commanded by Captain Williams After his arrival at Algiers, he was with the reſt of the ſhip's company, expoſed for ſale at public vendue, from whence he was ſent to the country houſe of his maſter, about two miles from town, where he was chined to a wheel-barrow and kept on one pound of bread per day, with a pint of rice per week, for the ſpace of eighteen months, during which time he had no opportunity to learn the fate of his companions, until the tenth day of December laſt, he with another Chriſtian ſlave were removed to a jail in the town of Algiers, where he diſcerned amongſt 400 Chriſtian ſlaves, three of his ſhip mates, and 26 American priſoners. They remained crouded up in this jail until the 18th of December when they were diſtributed on board of different gallies, in the ſervice of the Dey Our informer with 18 other ſlaves was put on board a xebec which carried 8 ſix pounders, and ſixty men; on his arrival he was chained with the other ſlaves to the oars, and experienced the moſt cruel treatment for above four weeks, till on the 20th of January laſt, the day of his deliverance appeared, being on the coaſt of Malta, they were attacked by an armed veſſel belonging to Genoa, which after a ſhocking ſcene of bloodſhed, took them ſword in hand; the unfortunate ſlaves being the moſt expoſed eleven o them were killed in their chains, our informer with the few remaining were ſet at liberty, and treated with that humanity which diſtinguiſhes the Chriſtian from the Barbarian They landed firſt in Italy, where they were furniſhed with money, clothes, and a paſs-port. Our informer having formed a reſolution never to expoſe himſelf to the danger of being taken a ſecond time by thoſe enemies to mankind, undertook to travel by land to Rome, from there through Spain, and France, till he arrived at Bourdeaux, from whence he found the way to his native country again, he is now on his way to ſee his ancient parents, who it eaſily may be ſuppoſed will drop a parental tear to hear this mournful tale, related by their unfortunate ſon.

At the time when this perſon left Algiers all the Chriſtian ſlaves were brought from the country into the town, in order to be put on board the gallies, as the Dey has taken an active part in favour of the Porte.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.

THE committee of the whole Houſe have unanimouſly reported the following reſolution in the caſe of Col Oſwald's memorial, which now waits the ultimate determination of the Legiſlature.

Reſolved, that the charges contained in the memorial of Colonel Eleazer Oſwald againſt the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the evidence produced in ſupport thereof, are not a ſufficient ground for impeachment.

This reſolution was moved by Mr Findley, in lieu of one propoſed by Mr. Fitzſimons, which went only to declare the opinion of the committee that the charges were not ſupported, and not to determine whether the juriſdiction of the court was competent to the proceedings of which Col. Oſwald, complains. Mr Findley has given notice that he will move two reſolutions upon this ſubject—1ſt. That the decision of the Supreme Court was unconſtitutional and ought not to be drawn into precedent; and 2dly That this Aſſembly recommend it to the ſucceeding Houſe to take immediate ſteps for declaring and regulating the powers of the courts of juſtice in caſes of contempt

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Auguſt 20.

"On the 15th ult our ports were opened for wheat and flour, until the 7th of October. A conſiderable quantity of wheat hath been imported here from your continent, which the holders expected would have been at liberty on the opening of the ports; but a reſtraint has been laid on it by government, under an apprehenſion of danger to the wheat of this country from the fly, which hath been ſo deſtructive on your continent, and which it hath been found might have been imported with your wheat. In conſequence of this, the American wheat now here hath been ſtrictly examined by order of government, and only five cargoes, all of which were imported from New-York, are yet permitted to be ſold. There are about fifteen other cargoes, which were imported from Virginia, Maryland and Pennſylvania, which ſtill continues under reſtraint: But the determination of government reſpecting them is daily expected.

"Whatever may be determined on concerning theſe or other cargoes that may arrive here whilſt our preſent laws are in force, it is generally believed that government will either purchaſe them or indemnify the proprietors, if they ſuſtain any loſs."

Extract of a letter from a Swediſh gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated July 12, 1788.

"The rupture between Sweden and Ruſſia is no doubt already known in America. The King refuſing the demand of auxiliary troops, the Empreſs threatened to ſend 50,000 men to the frontiers of Finland; to which he replied that ſhe had a right ſo to do, but he would forbid them going further. This happened in the latter end of May. Immediately the army was ordered to march; and 40,000 troops were ſome time ago already collected in Finland. His Majeſty commands in perſon, and under him General Hord, the ſame who in 1756 was obliged to fly, becauſe of his attachment to the royal cauſe, and has ſince been in Pruſſia. Fifteen ſhips of the line and ſix frigates well equipped have left Carlſcroon; and ſix other ſhips of the line are fitting out. Every thing has been done with an expedition that is admired even by the proud Engliſh. Money is alſo in plenty; and people wonder from what reſources. This ſtroke has diſconcerted the deſigns of driving the Turks out of Europe. The Empreſs cannot ſend her fleet to the Mediterranean It is however cruiſing in the Baltic, to obſerve ours. Three Swediſh frigates protect the trade in the North-Sea Several ſmall encounters have already happened both between the fleets and armies, in which the Swedes conſtantly had the advantage. The war has not leſſened the number of our trading veſſels in this place. There is ſome probability that Pruſſia and Denmark will take part with Sweden. The two Imperial armies have yet done nothing material againſt the Turk."

RICHMOND, October 16.

A LETTER from a gentleman at Muſkingham, to his friend in Pittſburgh, dated September 11, ſays "An expreſs has juſt arrived here from the falls of the Ohio, with an account, that Lieutenant Peters, with a party of 30 men, going down the river, had been attacked by the Indians, and unfortunately had 8 men killed, and 10 wounded

On the 13th ult. Congreſs proceeded to the election of a third commiſſioner to form a board, purſuant to the ordinance of the 7th of May, 1787 and the ballots being taken, Mr. Abraham Baldwin was elected, having been previouſly nominated by Mr. Edward.

On the 16th ult. on motion of Mr. Baldwin, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon, Reſolved, that it be, and is hereby recommended, to the ſeveral ſtates, to paſs proper laws for preventing the tranſportation of convicted malefactors from foreign countries into the United States.

John T Gilman, Eſq; of New-Hampſhire, General Irvine, of Pennſylvania, and Abraham Baldwin, Eſq; of Georgia, are appointed commiſſioners for finally liquidating all accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates.

The General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania have elected the Hon. WILLIAM MACLAY, and ROBERT MORRIS Eſquires, Repreſentatives for that ſtate, in the Federal Senate.

MARRIAGES. Thurſday laſt was married, Captain ANTHONY SINGLETON of this city, to Mrs. RANDOLPH, widow of the late Peyton Randolph Eſq; of Wilton.—Sir PEYTON SKIPWITH, of Mill Farm, in Mecklenburg county, to Miſs MILLER an accompliſhed young lady, lately arrived from Great-Britain

DEATHS.—At his ſeat near Peterſburg, Colonel JOHN BANISTER, formerly a delagate from this ſtate in Congreſs.—At Cabin Point, Mr WILLIAM CALDER, merchant.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Ship Alice, Johnſon, Antigua
Induſtry, Connor, Glaſgow.
Juno, Biſſen, Liverpool.
Brig Jeanie, M'Nie, ditto.
Sloop Manchester, Weymouth, Philadelphia.
Dove, Hookey, St. Croix.
Charles, White, New York.

A number of veſſels are ſaid to be in the Roads—among others, the ſhip Minerva, from Oſtend, and brig Mary, from Glaſgow.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Sally, Brown, Port au-Prince.
Eliza, M'Mullin Oſtend
Brig Molly, Brown, Hiſpaniola
Schooner Donald, Lilly, Philadelphia.
Sloop Sans-Souci, Crozier, New-York.
Venus Morgan, Philadelphia.
Ann, Darrel, Jamaica.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper, —The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz.* Mr T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg.* Mr. John Grammar, *Peterſburg.* Mr. John Driver, *Suffolk.* Mr. George Purdie, *Smithfield.* Mr. Smith, *Portſmouth.* Mr. Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg.* Mr Robert Brongh, *Hampton.*

☞ Notice is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next Aſſembly, to annex the iſlands in the fork of Staunton and Dan rivers, belonging to Sir PEYTON SKIPWITH Baronet, and Colonel LEWIS BURWELL, deceaſed, and now ſuppoſed to be in Halifax county, to the county of Mecklenburg.

RICHMOND, October 15, 1788.

GENTLEMEN who officiate as Clerks to the Courts of Judicature within this ſtate, are requeſted to obſerve that proceedings of a very diſagreeable nature will be inſtituted againſt them unleſs they finally ſettle their accounts with the public, and pay the balances thereof to the Treaſurer on or before the laſt day of this month.

OCTOBER 7, 1788.

ABOUT the middle of laſt May, ſtrayed from the ſeat of William Fleming, Eſq; in Cheſterfield, a dark cheſnut ſorrel MARE, four feet eight or nine inches high, ten or eleven years old laſt ſpring, neither docked nor branded, has a ſcar between the knee and paſtern joint of the right fore leg, occaſioned by being tied head and foot, paces, trots, and gallops, tolerable well.—Alſo a very well made yellow ſorrel horſe, eight or nine years old this September, four feet ſeven or eight inches high, paces, trots, and gallops exceeding well, a blaze in his face, the left hip put out of place, and a film over the left eye, a few ſaddle ſpots on his back, and both hind feet white. The above horſes were taken up in Amelia by an overſeer of Mr. Anderſon's on Appamattox river at the Iſland Ford, where they went off after being there a fortnight, as I am informed, and I am inclined to believe that they are ſtolen, as I raiſed both of them, or they would have been ſome before this. Whoever will give me intelligence, or convey the ſaid horſes to me in Buckingham, ſhall receive five pounds reward for their trouble.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE.

RICHMOND, September 10. 1788.

WHEREAS SARAH FAIR, my wife, by lawful marriage has withdrawn herſelf from me for no cauſe at all, I therefore take this method of giving the public notice, that I forewarn them from having any dealing with her whatever, either harbouring or entertaining her at their peril, as I am determined that I will not be accountable for any debt ſhe may contract

HENRY FAIR.

To be Sold,

At Gloucester courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 19th inſt. (October) if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,

ALL THE SLAVES,

Belonging to the eſtate of Mr. George Booth, jun. dec.

Conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN;

And on the next day at the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid Booth, all the

PERSONAL ESTATE,

Conſiſting of valuable STOCKS of different kinds,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c.

A few of the NEGROES will be ſold for ready money the reſt of the eſtate on twelve months credit; bonds with approved ſecurity will be required. As there is a probability that the eſtate will prove inſolvent, it is hoped that the creditors will attend the ſale

PHILIP TABB,
Surviving Ex'r, of Geo: Booth, jun.

RICHMOND, October 1, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber on the 18th of September laſt hired a mare to one John Kelly, who ſaid he had been a clerk in Baltimore, to go as far as the Boiling Green, in Caroline county, and who was to return her in three days. It being now fourteen days ſince he left here, I am apprehenſive that he has either diſpoſed of her, or carried her off. I will give a generous reward to any one who will deliver the mare to me or give ſuch information that ſhe may be had again The mare is of a Bald Eagle colour, 4 feet 8 inches high, 5 years old, a long whiteiſh main and tail, had ſome ſmall ſcars on her buttock, occaſioned by a whip, a ſmall round ſpot on her rump about the bigneſs of a large bullet; after riding her a ſmall diſtance, ſhe often limps, carries her head pretty high, and was in low order when taken away, trots and gallops.

PETER ROBINSON.

HENRY HALEWOOD,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he has rented a part of the ſhop occupied by Meſſrs. Wm & GEORGE RICHARDSON, wherein he propoſes to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, and humbly ſolicits their encouragement and ſupport which he will endeavour to merit by every attention to the intereſt of thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their commands.

RICHMOND, October 1 1788.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Profeſſors of the College of WILLIAM & MARY, *1 Auguſt* 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, that the Burſar be directed to give notice to the ſurveyors of counties who have failed to pay the proportion of their fees due to the College, that ſuits will moſt certainly be commenced againſt all who do not diſcharge their arrears before the firſt day of January, 1789.

☞ The Rev. Mr. BUCHANAN, of the city of Richmond, will ſettle on behalf of the Burſar with the ſurveyors who may find it convenient to apply there for that purpoſe. (6w)

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the firſt after Leap year

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year Recipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one. for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.—A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

POETRY.

THE LADY's RESOLVE.

Written extempore on a Window.

WHILST thirſt of praiſe, and vain deſire of fame,
In ev'ry age, is ev'ry woman's aim;
With courtſhip pleas'd, of filly toaſters proud,
Fond of a train, and happy in a croud;
On each poor fool beſtowing ſome kind glance,
Each conqueſt owing to ſome looſe advance:
While vain coquets affect to be purſued,
And think they're virtuous, if not groſsly lewd;
Let this great maxim be my virtue's guide:
In part ſhe is to blame that has been tried;
He comes too near that comes to be denied.

THE GENTLEMAN's ANSWER.

WHILST pretty fellows think a woman's fame
In ev'ry ſtate and ev'ry age the ſame;
With their own folly pleas'd, the fair they toaſt,
And where they leaſt are happy, ſwear they're moſt;
No difference making 'twixt coquet and prude;
And her that ſeems yet is not really lewd.
While thus they think, and thus they vainly live,
And taſte no joys but what their fancies give;
Let this great maxim be my action's guide;
May I ne'er hope, tho' I am ne'er denied;
Nor think a woman won, that's willing to be tried.

ANECDOTE.

Of the late KING of PRUSSIA.

IT is well known that the King cauſed a great quantity of ſmall baſe money to be coined, that were called *pieces of ſix ſenins*. With theſe were paid the ſoldiers, artificers, and part of the penſions of the civil and military officers. But theſe ſix tenins were never received at any of the royal offices; inſomuch that the King amaſſed all the good coin in his treaſury, never to leave it and diſtributed among the people the baſe money, that was to return no more into the royal treaſury. One day, Frederick paſſing by the door of a baker at Potzdam, heard him diſputing with a peaſant. He aſked what was the matter, and was anſwered, that the baker wanted to pay in ſix ſenins for the corn he had purchaſed of the peaſant, and that he refuſed to take it. "Why," ſaid Frederick to the latter, will you not take this money?" The peaſant looking at the King, peeviſhly anſwered, "Do you take them yourſelf?" The King anſwered not a word, but went on.

For London,

THE SHIP

THOMAS,

ELI VICKEREY, Maſter.

NOW lying at City Point, and one half of her cargo engaged, and is expected to ſail by the firſt of October; will take in freight on liberty of conſignment at ſeven pounds ſterling per ton. Apply to Meſſrs. Stott and Donaldſon, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg; Mr. James Heron, or Mr. George Nicolſon, in Richmond; or the ſubſcriber

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, September 1, 1788

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 18th of November next, on the premiſes, a valuable

Tract of LAND,

Lying in Hanover county,

ABOUT two miles below the meeting houſe, known by the name of Pole Greens, it is about 12 mile from Richmond. The terms of ſale are one fourth of the purchaſe money paid down, and for the balance twelve months credit will be allowed on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

JOHN BAILEY.

Hanover, September 18 1788.

Notice is hereby Given

TO all thoſe indebted the eſtate of THOMAS HOOPER, deceaſed, of Hanover county, to bring in their claims, that a ſettlement may take place as ſoon as poſſible. Alſo thoſe indebted thereto, to call and diſcharge their accounts At the ſame time the Executor and Executrix ſolicits their creditors for a ſettlement, that lawſuits may be avoided.

UNITY HOOPER, Executrix.
EDMUND HOOPER, Executor.

THOMAS BREND,

Bookbinder & Stationer,

NEAR THE BRIDGE,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his buſineſs as uſual, in all its various branches; where merchants may be furniſhed with compleat ſets of account books made and ruled to any pattern given; county court clerks and ſheriffs with books for their different offices, and all others with blank books of any ſort or ſize He has juſt come to hand a collection of books on various ſubjects, all of which are American editions, and many of them neatly bound and lettered, the prices are as low as any Engliſh books of the ſame ſize. Among them

POEMS,

In one neat Pocket Volume, price only Five Shillings, handſomely bound and lettered, (although the Edinburgh copy ſold for Six Shillings Sterling in Blue Boards)

CHIEFLY IN THE

SCOTTISH DIALECT

BY

ROBERT BURNS,

The celebrated AYRSHIRE *ploughman.*

The peculiar merit of this work is ſufficiently evinced by the very numerous liſt of ſubſcribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition (there being not leſs than ſixteen hundred) among whom appears many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been preſented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news papers of this and ſome other States, viz. *Man was made to Mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Deſpondency, an Ode, &c. &c.* which have been univerſally admired.

Extract from the MONTHLY REVIEW, for December 1786.

"Theſe poems are chiefly in the comic ſtrain. Some "are of the deſcriptive caſt; particularly *Hallow-e'en*, "which contains a lively picture of the magical tricks "that ſtill are practiſed in the country at that ſeaſon. "Sometimes they are in the elegiac ſtrain, among "which claſs the reader will find much of nature in "the lines to a mouſe, on turning up her neſt with "the plough, in Nov 1785—and thoſe to a mountain-daiſy, on turning one down with the plough, "in April 1786. In theſe we meet with a ſtrain of "that delicate tenderneſs, which renders the Idylls "of Madam Deſhouliers ſo peculiarly intereſting.

"His ſimple ſtrain, artleſs and unadorned, ſeem to flow "without effort, from the native feelings of the heart "They are always nervous, ſometimes inelegant, often natural, ſimple and ſublime; yet his verſes are "ſometimes ſtruck off with a delicacy, and artleſs "ſimplicity, that charms like the bewitching though "irregular touches of a Shakeſpear."

*** *I have printed Catalogues of the above Books.* T. B.

The SUBSCRIBER

Having taken the TAVERN,

In the town of MANCHESTER,

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID MILLER,

Propoſes opening it on the firſt day of October.

HE flatters himſelf from the knowledge which he has obtained in the buſineſs, to give the greateſt ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen who may pleaſe to honour him with their company. He has good ſtables, and the beſt of forage for horſes, and the greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid to them.

The TAVERN I at preſent occupy in Powhatan county, will be continued under the management of Mr SAMUEL MARSHALL, who engages to keep it as well furniſhed as it is at preſent; where travellers may be furniſhed as formerly, and on the ſame terms.

WILLIAM HOPKINS.

Powhatan, September 9, 1788.

For Sale,

A Tract of LAND,

In the county of FREDERICK,

CONTAINING 2200 ACRES,

IT is acknowledged by all who know it, to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any of the ſame quantity in that county A part of the land being leaſed for the term of ſeven years; I will ſell ſuch as is not, viz. Seven hundred and fifty acres to accommodate a purchaſer or purchaſers which may be divided o ſuit them, but not leſs. Caſh, or its equivalent in military certificates of the ſtate of Virginia, will be required for one half of the purchaſe, and bond with ſecurity for the balance.

HUGH NELSON.

York-Town, September 4, 1788.

TAKEN up in Mecklenburg, a bay MARE four feet ſix inches high, one hind foot white, neither dockt or branded. Appraiſed to ſeven pounds.

THOMAS HAYES.

To the PUBLIC.

HAVING ſeen in Meſſrs. BARTGIS and Co's. paper, printed in Wincheſter, an anonymous advertiſement, relating to a certain Geographical and Topographical hiſtory of America, which aſſerts, that the firſt volume of ſaid work, will be prepared with all poſſible diſpatch, by Meſſrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.——We, the underwritten, fully ſenſible of the reſpect due to the public, and anxious leſt our characters ſhould be brought in queſtion, do affirm, that we are in poſſeſſion of no ſuch manuſcript, and that ſaid advertiſement has been publiſhed without our participation or knowledge. When the anonymous adventiſer ſhall give his name to the public, we ſhall probably be more explicit on the ſubject; at preſent we content ourſelves with ſaying, that it muſt be the dark production of ſome ſcribbling adventurer. It is hoped that every News Paper Printer in the United States will afford a conſpicuous place for this our advertiſement, which, whilſt it cautions the public againſt the artifices of a pretender to literature, may be equally advantageous to all honeſt authors and Printers.

WILLIAM PRICHARD.
PARRY HALL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1788.

AN ANCHOR

Was taken up on Tueſday laſt at CITY POINT,

SUPPOSED to weigh from 1200 to 1400 weight It appears to have been lying there for ſome time Any perſon who has loſt ſuch a one, and proving the ſame may have it on paying charges, by applying to Captain VENTUS, at Portſmouth. (II)

SEPTEMBER 11, 1788.

TAKEN up in Henrico county, a dark bay MARE, about 8 years old, long mane and tail, has a remarkable fine head and neck, trots and gallops, no brand, a few feint ſaddle ſpots, and a few white hairs in her forehead. Appraiſed to £. 8.

BENJAMIN PUSSELL

County Court Clerks, merchants, ſheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the ſhorteſt notice, by the Printer hereof, viz.

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the reviſed code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.